

§ 108.444

(f) Each CO₂ system that has a stop valve must have a remote control that operates only the stop valve and must have a separate remote control for releasing the required amount of CO₂ into the space protected by the system.

(g) Each CO₂ system that does not have a stop valve must be operated by a remote control that releases the required amount of CO₂ into the space protected by the system.

(h) Remote controls to each space must be in an enclosure.

(i) Each system must have a manual control at its cylinders for releasing CO₂ from the cylinders, except that if the system has pilot cylinders, a manual control is not required for other than pilot cylinders.

(j) If gas pressure is used to release CO₂ from a system having more than 2 cylinders, the system must have at least 2 pilot cylinders to release the CO₂ from the remaining cylinders.

(k) If the entrance to a space containing the CO₂ supply or controls of a CO₂ system has a lock, the space must have a key to the lock in a break-glass type box that is next to and visible from the entrance.

§ 108.444 Lockout valves.

(a) A lockout valve must be provided on any carbon dioxide extinguishing system protecting a space over 6,000 cubic feet in volume and installed or altered after July 9, 2013. "Altered" means modified or refurbished beyond the maintenance required by the manufacturer's design, installation, operation and maintenance manual.

(b) The lockout valve must be a manually operated valve located in the discharge manifold prior to the stop valve or selector valves. When in the closed position, the lockout valve must provide complete isolation of the system from the protected space or spaces, making it impossible for carbon dioxide to discharge in the event of equipment failure during maintenance.

(c) The lockout valve design or locking mechanism must make it obvious whether the valve is open or closed.

(d) A valve is considered a lockout valve if it has a hasp or other means of attachment to which, or through which, a lock can be affixed, or it has a locking mechanism built into it.

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(e) The master or person-in-charge must ensure that the valve is locked open at all times, except while maintenance is being performed on the extinguishing system, when the valve must be locked in the closed position.

(f) Lockout valves added to existing systems must be approved by the Commandant as part of the installed system.

[USCG–2006–24797, 77 FR 33882, June 7, 2012]

§ 108.445 Alarm and means of escape.

(a) Each CO₂ system that has a supply of more than 136 kilograms (300 pounds) of CO₂, except a system that protects a tank, must have an alarm that sounds for at least 20 seconds before the CO₂ is released into the space.

(b) Each audible alarm for a CO₂ system must have the CO₂ supply for the system as its source of power and must be in a visible location in the spaces protected.

§ 108.446 Odorizing units.

Each carbon dioxide extinguishing system installed or altered after July 9, 2013, must have an approved odorizing unit to produce the scent of wintergreen, the detection of which will serve as an indication that carbon dioxide gas is present in a protected area and any other area into which the carbon dioxide may migrate. "Altered" means modified or refurbished beyond the maintenance required by the manufacturer's design, installation, operation and maintenance manual.

[USCG–2006–24797, 77 FR 33882, June 7, 2012]

§ 108.447 Piping.

(a) Each pipe, valve, and fitting in a CO₂ system must have a bursting pressure of at least 420 kilograms per square centimeter (6,000 pounds per square inch).

(b) All piping for a CO₂ system of nominal size of 19.05 millimeters (¾ inch) inside diameter or less must be at least Schedule 40 (standard weight) and all piping of nominal size over 19.05 millimeters (¾ inch) inside diameter must be at least Schedule 80 (extra heavy).

(c) Each pipe, valve, and fitting made of ferrous materials in a CO₂ system